BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office eq . to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicit- and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

From the Savannah Republican.

THE MOTHER'S LAST SACRIFICE.

BY CARRIE BELL SINCLAIR.

Oh! spare him, 'tis the only one,
My darling, youngest boy;
'Tis all a mother now has left
To fill her heart with joy;
A husband, and two elder sons
Were battling with the brave—
They fell, and each I know now fills
A soldier's honored grave.

Then, do not take the last I have,
If you have power to spare;
But leave him to a mother's love,
And to her tender care;
For sad will be the widow's heart
Bereft of all her joy—
Oh, Freedom must thy sacred cause
Demand my only boy?

Dear mother, hush the murmur now
That rises in thy heart;
It is a glorious cause, and I
Would gladly bear a part;
Then, must I stay when duty calls,
And bear a coward's name?
Or cause the cheek of innocence
To wear a blush of shame?

No! let me go and sleep beside
A father's hallowed grave,
Or fall as all my brothers dear
Amid the true and brave;
I know 'twill add a bitter drop
To thy deep cup of woe;
But mother, let your heart respond,
And say if I must go!

My noble son! thy mother's heart
Is filled with yearnings wild,
And gladly would I cling to thee,
My last, my only child;
But Honor's path is bright I know,
That path thy father trod—
Go! serve the county well, my boy,
I give thee up to God!

But spare, oh, Father! spare him when
The battle rages wild;
And, if it be thy holy will,
Restore to me my child!
But if in sinfullness I breathe
An anxious mother's prayer,
My country! take my only boy,
'Tis my last offering there!

SAVANNAH, January, 1863.

FRIENDSHIP!

A SONG!

How sweetly fly the sunny hours,
When friendship bears them on:
She strews the way with rarest flowers,
When other joys are gone.

She smooths the brow, that weary years
Have furrowed deep with care!
She loves to share another's tears,
And join another's prayer.

'Tis friendship 'tends the dying pillow,
And catches every sigh;
She weeps beneath the drooping willow,
And sighs for days gone by.

PEGRAM'S FORAGE EXPEDITION TO KENTUCKY.—The *Examiner* gives the following statement which places Pegram's late expedition into Kentucky in a more favorable light:

From newspapers notices which have from time to time appeared, the impression has been induced that General Pegram's recent raid into Kentucky resulted in a disaster. That such is far from being the fact will appear from the following brief but authentic account of the whole expedition:

Brigadier General Pegram was ordered by Gen. Johnston to proceed, with his brigade, numbering something under fifteen hundred men, into the centre of the State of Kentucky to collect beef cattle for the support of the army at Tullahoma. Gen. Pegram left the neighborhood of Knoxville crossed the Cumberland river, and proceeded to Danville in Boyle county, in the very centre of the State. In Danville were seven regiments of Yankees with twelve pieces of artillery. These were at once attacked, and, after little resistance, driven out of the town and pursued across the Kentucky river, to within four miles of Lexington. Having collected seven hundred cattle, Gen. Pegram started on his return, driving the cattle ahead, and having divided his troops into three bodies, who were to proceed by parallel roads to prevent surprise. On reaching Somerset he received information that the enemy, with overwhelming numbers, was in pursuit and that the Cumberland was so swollen by a freshet as to much delay the crossing of the cattle. In this conjuncture he determined to go back and meet the enemy, and by retarding his advance to give as much time as possible for the transportation of the cattle across the Cumberland with six hundred men. He met the enemy three thousand strong, a few miles out of Somerset. After a severe engagement of several hours duration, he was forced to give way, but retreated in good order and effected his escape across the river. Of the seven hundred cattle with which he had started from Danville, he brought five hundred and thirty-seven safely across the river. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was one hundred and fifty.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The *Petersburg Express* of Thursday, says: A rumor reached this city last evening, to the effect that a portion of General Hooker's forces crossed the Rappahannock yesterday at Kelly's Ford. It is stated that they were allowed to cross without interruption, but were set upon by a body of Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart, and scattered in every direction. Many, we hear, were killed, others captured, and many more scattered in the forests, who will, no doubt, be taken. We hope the intelligence may be confirmed. It reached us in a manner, that we think entitles it to credit.

RESIGNED.—Brig. Gen. Schoepff, of the Federal army has tendered his resignation on the ground of disability for field service, stating that he was unwilling to draw pay a single day without reciprocating by service.

"Who settled Virginia?" "John Smith." "Who unsettled Virginia?" "John Brown." "Who settled John Brown?" "Virginia."

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863. NO. 137.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	15 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

DIED,

In Wake County, on the 18th of March, 1863, GEORGE ARNOLD, son of Wiley and Mary Clifton, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Also, on the 27th of March LUCY KEARNEY, daughter of John Sidney and Temperance H. Stell, aged 6 years.

Also, on the 9th of April, MAGGIE ELLA, daughter of John Sidney and Temperance H. Stell, aged 3 years; all of scarlet fever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF the BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN. Apply to JOHN A. GUION, Esq., Cashier at Company Shops. April 17-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THE RALEIGH DISTRICT wishing to give in a list of their TAXABLES for the year 1863, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling at my store any time from this date, until the 25th of this Inst. M. H. BROWN, J. P.
April 17-1t*

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C., March 11-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	W M Parsley
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	E A Osborne
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	Wm J Hill
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	S McD Tate
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	W L Davidson
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	H MacRae
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J H Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	{ H T Guion
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	GW Hammond
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	H D Lee
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	T H Sharpe
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	Edward R Liles	
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John L McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	Wm A Jenkins	W L Saunders
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Cr'dup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	Wm W Proffitt	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	Jos A McDowell	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

STRAYED,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH INST., a BAY MARE MULE, six years old, likely, with a fistula on both sides of the shoulder. Any information will be thankfully received and trouble and expenses paid. Address me at Carey Post Office, Wake county, N. C., six miles west of Raleigh.
April 13-3t* W. J. COLLEMAN.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

VALUABLE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TWOLES' AUCTION AND Commission Store on Tuesday, 21st instant, an entire Library of valuable English and American Theological and Miscellaneous Books, many of them exceedingly rare and scarce, and in good condition.

Sale without reserve, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue day and night until all is disposed of. For particulars, see printed Catalogues.
April 16-3t JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
April 4-1m* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE, FOR WHICH A LIBERal price will be paid. Enquire at PROGRESS OFFICE. April 16-3t*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE over 45 years of age, for which a high price will be given. Enquire at this OFFICE. April 14-1w

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once.
T. T. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches. Feb 24-2m

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres't

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Quartermaster's Department,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 13, 1863.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this Department will present them immediately for settlement, and in future parties will present their bills for payment on the delivery of the goods. Bills for services rendered or hire of houses, &c., must be presented on or before the end of each month.
W. W. PEIRCE,
April 14-1w Major and Q. M. C. S. Army.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHOND, Jan. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan 12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every family and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and lay stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, in two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

W. H. HARDEE,

LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS;
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,

One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.)
Jan. 16 Proprietor.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2¼, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,

LENOIR, N. C.,

(*NEAR THE MOUNTAINS.*)

REV. A. G. STACY, PRESIDENT AND PROFESsor of Mental and Moral Science and English Literature.

Rev. GEORGE F. ROUND, A. B., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Science and Ancient Languages.

J. S. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Assistant in Mathematics.

Mrs. C. AMELIA WILBUR, Instructress in Literary Department.

Miss EMMA RANKIN, Instructress in Music.

Miss SARAH T. RANKIN, Instructress in Ornamental Department.

Mrs. C. F. STACY, Superintendent of Social and Domestic duties.

A. A. SCROGGS, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

For the present year there will be an irregular Collegiate term, divided into two Sessions. The Summer Session will commence May 28th and close August 31st. The second Session will begin September 1st and end December 2d.

Charges per Session of half Term, payable strictly in advance:

Board	$70
Tuition	16
Preparatory Department, Section No. 1	10
Section No. 2	8
Music	16
Drawing	15
Painting—Oil and Pastel	16

Ancient Languages, etc., extra. Washing extra. Students to furnish their own lights, sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc.

The College is beautifully situated in a mountainous region, remote from the ravages of the enemy; climate unsurpassed for health and comfort; buildings ample. No effort will be spared to make the Institution equal to the best Female Colleges in the Confederacy. For further particulars apply to the President at Abbeville Court House, S. C. Those who expect to patronize the College this year would do well to notify us of the fact at their earliest convenience. Breakfasting in Salisbury, passengers may dine in Lenoir on the same day. The President will take charge of students at Statesville May 27th and conduct them to Lenoir. April 11-1w

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PATRIOTIC FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF Wake are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday next, for the purpose of discouraging the planting of Cotton and Tobacco the present year. A full attendance is much desired.
April 16-td MANY FARMERS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to
JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

IMPROVED STOCK OF SHEEP.

A FEW LAMBS OF THE SOUTH DOWN, COTSWOLD AND FRENCH MERINO Grade for sale.
April 13-6w* CHAS. MANLY.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

☞ Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job Printing with promptness.

☞ How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ Army Letters.—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the Progress. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ To News Agents.—On and after this day the price of the Progress to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

When shall we have Peace?

President Davis said in his late excellent message that this would be the last year of the war, but we copy an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* to-day which puts off peace to a much longer, in fact to an indefinite period. That paper argues that the war must go on from year to year, and that we must arrange all our plans in productions and everything else for its continuance. This is a gloomy picture, but to be candid we can see no light ahead—no way in which the unnatural slaughter is to be arrested.

Both sides claim to be free from sin and throw all the blame of the origin and continuance of the war on their antagonists, and as long as this is the case we see no way for it to stop. We have fast days and our people are asked to pray for the success of our arms, and that the dreadful scourge may pass away, but on such occasions the majority of our pulpits ring with vindictive malice, intense hatred, blood and vengeance. We are not taught to believe that we have any sin of which we should repent; but that all the depravity is on the other side. As a people we are sinking lower and lower each day, and morality, and virtue, and religion, both North and South, are at a fearful discount, and getting worse every day. The blood and thunder that is preached from the pulpit, the Amazonian demonstrations taking place throughout the country, the destroying spirit of extortion rife in the land, the general recklessness, extravagance and profligacy visible on every hand, is proof of this, and if we believe in an overruling Providence; that God rules in Earth as well as in Heaven and punishes nations as well as individuals for their sins, we cannot expect to escape from this war until we are more severely chastised and thoroughly humbled.

The masses of the people of both sections long for peace, but the gigantic struggle has passed beyond their control. Neither can the corrupt, miserable power that rules at Washington stop the war if it would. It is fearful to go on but worse to turn back. The people have been gulled, deceived and imposed upon by every possible device, and in order to secure a willing compliance the most extravagant promises have been made them by their unprincipled rulers, never to be redeemed of course, and to abandon all now, acknowledge a failure and turn loose the hundreds of thousands of demoralized men that compose the army, their indignation would raise a storm that would dethrone Lincoln and Seward, and they know it. What then are they to do? Most unquestionably to fight on, and this being the case we can expect no peace with the North until a peace party shall be built up there, in spite of the bayonets of the authorities, strong enough to stop the war. That this can be done this year, or next, is exceedingly doubtful, for it is much easier to bring on a revolution and inaugurate a war than to stop it; and judging from the history of the past we cannot expect otherwise than that it will result in complete despotism if continued through a series of years. And it may be that these are the means to be employed in the wisdom and unerring justice of God to humble, humiliate and purify a people who had proven themselves so unworthy of the many blessings and privileges that have been showered upon them.

The prospect is certainly gloomy and we should be false to our own impressions if we represented it as anything else but gloomy. We desire peace, and our voice shall be raised for peace on all and every occasion when we believe that any good can be accomplished by our humble efforts; and we shall insist that our government seize the first opportunity that presents itself of closing the war with honor to our section, but we cannot see that any such opportunity is to occur soon. All our future plans then must be laid with a view to war and not a state of peace. That there are corrupt, ambitious men, in and out of office, on both sides, that want the war to continue that they may accomplish selfish ends, we are thoroughly convinced, and before the first move towards a peace can be made these must be set aside.

War at best is hard enough, but war and famine together are intolerable, and while we can continue the war for any number of years without more suffering than we have already experienced, if all our people will but perform their whole duty, we may expect the most disastrous results to follow inaction, indifference and selfishness. The struggle is a common one and we must all enjoy the fruits of a common success or be swept away in the common ruin.

Would that we could convey the joyous tidings of peace to our ten thousand readers in North Carolina, but we cannot, nor can we give them any hope, from the present situation of affairs, of an early termination of our troubles. Let each and all of us perform our duty unflinchingly and leave the result to Him who rules and directs the affairs of men.

Female rioters who fasten on to a piece of bacon or a calico dress are arrested and locked up, and they ought to be, for the civil law must be maintained and lawlessness of every kind put down. But the poor woman only takes a small article and nobody is injured much, and still her crime is great and her punishment severe. Thousands of sleek, well fed moralists and churchmen who denounce the woman, though she and her children may be at the point of starvation, take by the hand and to their heart of hearts the *princely* speculator who has realized a million or more by monopoly and extortion in provisions. The *rioter* is poor, penniless, defenceless and in rags, and everybody scorns her; but the dishonest forestaller, or government swindler, whose millions have been made from the sweat, tears and blood of the poor, keeps a pew in a fashionable church, sports a fine "turn out," wears good clothes, and puts on disgusting airs. Though it is well known that his fortune has been made by dishonest means, the "best society" takes him to its bosom, smiles on and carresses him, and utters never a word about his rascality. We all know that these monsters are as thick as fighting patriots were before the war, in every community, and yet they go unhung. Really this is a strange world and this war has developed an alarming amount of human depravity.

SUGAR.—Sugar has gone up to $1.25 a $1.40 a pound. We learn that the sale of the article was stopped in Greensboro a few days ago though going at $1.15, and a large lot on hand. There can be no doubt but that nearly all the sugar is in the hands of a few monopolists and that sales have been stopped at the same time, at different places, by means of the telegraph. And can we expect to succeed and establish our independence while the business men and capatalists of the country are thus grinding and oppressing the poor?—defying God, selling themselves to the devil for gain and mocking the sufferings of their destitute, starving fellow creatures. Unless the monied and business men of the country, nearly all of whom seem to have run mad on the subject of money, can be brought back to a sense of decency, honesty, patriotism and fair dealing, it will be strange if we do succeed.

We learn that the sugar, the sale of which was stopped at Greensboro at *one dollar and fifteen cents a pound*, cost the present holder 6 to 8 cents! Is this an exceptional case? No. It is the general rule. There are some honorable exceptions but they are like angels' visits.

Washington and Suffolk.

The air teems with rumors and every street cornor presents a group eagerly catching the marvelous stories told by some "reliable gentlemen" just from the "invested" towns. Foster is hemmed in at Washington. So say the Yankee accounts, and so say our advices; and Suffolk, if not taken, soon will be, for the village was completely hemmed in and all communication with Norfolk cut off at last accounts. These are the tales that reach us, and as Hill and Longstreet are both bent on mischief, we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a number of Yankees have been "hurt" about Washington and Suffolk. Up to the time of writing we have nothing definite or intelligible from either place, but whatever may reach us before going to press will be given.

A TUMBLE.—We learn that cotton and tobacco has made a tumble in the last few days. We don't know how much for we are not in the confidence of a speculator living that we know of, and we are sure we don't want to be. We learn, however, that cotton is down to 22 cents at Petersburg, and that the fall in both cotton and tobacco everywhere has been such as to make the Shylocks who have been roaming the country buying it up, to get clear as some of them aver of their Confederate money, quake in their boots. We rejoice at the tumble in cotton, because the speculators are likely to lose thereby, and because, with cotton at 15 to 20 cents a pound there will be no excuse for putting paper higher than 25 or 30 cents, and we shall be enabled to continue the price of the *Progress* as at present. We don't care how low cotton gets.

ONE OF THE "PATRIOTS."—We learn that there is a farmer in this county who has several hundred barrels of corn, more than will be required for his own use, and that he says those who get it must come down with the gold and silver. This is a peculiar case, because, we are told, the gentleman was a great advocate for blood and clamorous for war in 1860, when all sensible men wanted peace. There are others of the same kind in this county, and these are the men who assemble on the street corners and assail the loyalty of the men who have made sacrifices for their country and whose shoe latches they are not worthy to unloose.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—We call attention to the advertisement of a choice library of Theological and Miscellaneous books, which will be found at the head of our advertising columns. The collection contains some very valuable and rare works, among them are many that ought to be in every library. Anothe opportunity of securing them may not soon occur.

We regret that one of our subscribers at Goldsboro. has not received the *Progress* for a week past. Our mailer assures us he sends it regularly. We know that our friend, the P. M. at Goldsboro, is usually very attentive, but his duties are onerous and no man is infallible. We hope, however, our friend Gen. R. C. G. will get the *Progress* regularly hereafter.

PRIVATE LETTERS.—We will thank persons receiving private letters from their friends in the army containing battle incidents or other details of interest to let us have the use of them or to furnish us with such extracts as may be of general interest. Such a course will confer a great favor upon the public as well as upon us.

THE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY.—We learn that at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Kemp P. Battle, George W. Mordecai, Wm. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, J. E. Allen, John C. Washington, Henry A. London. Capt. Elias Bryan resigned some time ago, having [illegible]

From the Chowan Country.

The following letter was not intended for publication, but we hope the writer will excuse us for the use we make of it:

CAMP 63D REGT., 12 MILES BELOW WINDSOR, April 12, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS—DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find one dollar, for which please send the *Daily Progress*. I would like to subscribe for your paper for a longer time but we are constaptly on the move, and I would not receive it. We expect to remain down here some time. We find bacon and corn quite plentiful, and the citizens willing to sell and take Confederate States money. Bacon is selling for 50 cents per pound. We are on the Chowan river. Fish are plentiful. Shad can be had at 20 cents a piece. The Yankees came up the river and destroyed a large fishery the day before we arrived here. We will send pickets down and have it all right again in a few days. This is a secluded place, but as everything is plentiful our boys are well satisfied. The "Buffaloes" are said to be in the majority, below us, but the inhabitants so far, have been very kind to us. Lieut. E. F. C.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

PEACE!

We can see no prospect of peace at all; not this year nor next year; not at the end of Lincoln's presidential term, nor of the next. Everybody wishes for it, and longs and prays for it, everybody, both in the Federal States and in the the Confederate. Yet let us not deceive ourselves—the peace which they long for at the North, is not the same peace which we pray for here. *Their* peace means reconstruction; *our's* means separation. We can never make peace, never, much as we may desire it, leaving in the enemy's hands New Orleans, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri—without at least ensuring to those States the full freedom to decide, uncontrolled by the coercion of foreign armies, whether they will attach themselves to the Northern despotism or to the Southern league. We can never make peace while one Southern fortress has the hated flag of the stars and stripes floating over its walls, while one hostile ship presumes to blockade a Southern harbor. They cannot make peace, giving up to us our forts and harbors; acknowledging the right of secession in the border States, and admitting themselves beaten and disgraced. Their "peace" is, to us, continual, eternal war; our peace is to them ruin and perdition. If there is to be peace, then, on whose terms shall it be—their's or our's? *Neither*. We are to have war, not peace.

But it is said that the enemy's financial credit will break down, if the war continues. No, it is peace that would ruin them utterly; peace, we mean, on our terms. It is the war that sustains their credit, as it is the credit that keeps up the war. It is the continued hope of ultimately subjugating us that gives the slightest value to their treasury notes and it is the stern resolve to baffle and defeat them, that makes our bills worth more than their weight in paper. War, to them, is cheaper than peace; they are very rich it is true; but there are some luxuries they cannot buy—and one of these is peace. War comes very dear, but they cannot afford peace by any means. They can endure, perhaps, the dangers and disasters of war; but they cannot face the horrors of peace at all.

It is also said, that the protraction of the struggle will produce anarchy and disintegration amongst the hostile States; and that so, being occupied with intestine convulsions, they must perforce relinquish aggressive wars abroad. This is as delusive an anticipation as the other. Internal disorder does not necessarily weaken a people for aggression and invasion.

When France was a republic, and all Europe leagued together for her destruction, and not a gold louis in her treasury, and *La Vendee* in the West with sixty thousand men fighting the Government, and Lyons in the South, the second city of France besieged by the armies of the State, France became, just then, more formidable to Europe than ever before. She dashed over the Pyrenees and invaded Spain—over the Rhine, and assailed Austria in the Netherlands, and Prussia too, all together. Not, that we would do the great French people the discourtesy to compare the Yankees with *them*: neither are the circumstances in all things parallel; yet we mention this to show that national bankruptcy and internal convulsion do not prevent a nation from waging aggressive war.

In the case before us, too, one may easily perceive that the main security of the Federal Government *against* disorder and disintegration, is War. But for the hope of subduing this Confederacy, our enemies would have been at one another's threats ere now. If they dare to make peace with us—that is to say, upon our terms—the only terms on which they ever can have peace—then indeed they may prepare for internecine battle—of East against West, of State against State. There will no longer be that common cause of cohesion, the expectation of our plunder; and there will remain a vast debt, and nothing to show for it, and nothing to pay it, and repudiation and recrimination; and no honor, no shame, no principle of any kind—and a half million of men in arms! What can be before that people but mutual slaughter and devastation?

Therefore, they dare not make peace. It is true they have no great stomach for fighting the Confederates, and heartily wish they were well done with it; but, as to making peace, they have not the pluck for that at all.

Our own strong wish for an honorable peace tends to make us exaggerate the motives which may be supposed to incline our enemmies to put a stop to this ruinous struggle. For example, we no not, perhaps, sufficiently consider that they have actually a large commercial interest directly at stake; that they have now a great trade with us, which they would at once lose if our ports were open. They permit large purchases of all sorts of goods in Baltimore and New York, which are to be smuggled across our lines—occasionally seizing small samples of it, however, to make some show of risk, and thus increase their profits. They take in vast quantities our State bank bills in payment, and thus are placing the Confederacy largely in debt. They allow merchant steamships to ply constantly between Nassau and our ports—even to steam into our harbors amidst their blockading fleet—because those vessels are laden mainly with New York and New England manufactures, previously sent to Nassau, and reshipped as English goods to our markets to deceive the innocent Confederates.

All ships coming from England, laden with arms and ammunition, machinery and quartermasters' stores, are uniformly captured; the others uniformly escape. This cannot be effected without concert, and a system of signals; and thus the pretended blockade is little else than a machinery for securing to the Yankees an exclusive trade with us. There can be no peace; war is cheaper to the Yankee; all the interests of the North are arraguing themselves on a war-footing, laying out their accounts for war, making themselves at home with war. Mr. Fernando Wood, at the late Democratic meeting in New York, enumerated and set forth very intelligibly the many forces which tend to a perpetuation of the war, thus—

1. The whole banking interests of the country. The administration first borrowed their capital and then, by legislation and subversion of State banking authority, it has since monopolized the currency by substituting its credits for the constitutional legal standard. Thus the banks to secure their own capitol, mostly now invested in government credits, and in apprehension of further encroachments, are bound to sustain the administration in any policy it may adopt, right or wrong.

2. New England favors the war because having lost a valuable customer in the South, she finds a profitable substisute in army contracts and government disbursements.

3. The railroad interests are materially advantaged by its continuance. The great central roads of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, have had unexampled prosperity in consequence. The closing of the Mississippi and tributary arteries has forced Western products into an unnatural channel to find a market in the East. To meet this market these roads offer the chief avenues.

4. The debtor class add their mighty voice for a vigorous prosecution of the war. War makes expenditures—these create public debts and promote private speculations. This causes inflation—which in turn operates as a commercial stimulant and produces imaginary wealth. In the general consequent intoxications the debtor class hope to liquidate their lisabilities.

5. The abolition fanatics, who think they see in the war an opportunity to free the slaves and punish the slaveholder.

6. The many hundred thousand office holders, contractors and government employees, of all grades and classes, who of themselves, compose a greater army than has yet been in the field.

7. The members of the administration themselves, who hope, by the continuance of the war, and the excuse it offers for an assumption of power which overrules all other departments, interests and classes, to perpetuate their authority for another term, if not for life.

8. The republican partisans, who love political dominion and who sustain the administration as partisans in all things—especially to crush out a section of the country to which they have always been hostile.

9. The war Democrats, who, tired of waiting for the spoils under a Democratic administration, are willing to avail themselves of any pretence by which to join a party in possession of the "sinews of war."

10. Some honest and patriotic men, who really believe that by fighting we can restore the Union.

11. The army as a branch of the Executive power, with its thousands of retainers. The chief officers of this now ruling element are appointed by the administration, and, being under military discipline, have no recourse but to become its instruments.

These are the interests which unite for the war, and in a support of the administration as a consequence. Though differing in motive, they converge to the same object.

Well, then, where is the chance for peace? Through the "recognition" of foreign powers? That would only stimulate the war. By "intervention?" There is no chance of that whatever.

The moral of all is, that we also must lay out our accounts for war; plant our fields with a view to supplies for war; arrange our expenditures in contemplation of war, and place our families on a war footing. If our independence is not worth this continued effort, why there is another alternative—*submit*, and invite our Yankee masters to take possession.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Alley, of the Southern Express, has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of the New York *World* of April 10th.

The Yankees are evidently uneasy about Foster's condition. We copy the following dipatches:

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Commander McMurray has arrived here from the naval fleet off Washington, N. C. He says the rebels have completely hemmed in Gen. Foster's force, but that the latter is abundantly able to hold out until relief reaches him. One iron-clad would probably do the work of passing the enemy's batteries.

The Fah Kee, from Beaufort, N. C., arrived here yesterday.

She brings news that Gen. Foster was still hemmed in near Washington, being opposed on the land side by 10,000 men under Gen. Hill. On Monday afternoon it was rumored in Newtern that he had surrendered, but the report was not credited.

It was believed that reinforcements would soon reach him from Suffolk, Va. He is intrenched in rifle pits and ditches.

FROM BEUFORT, N. C.

The U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Captain Hazelton, from Beaufort, N. C., 5th inst., arrived at this port last evening and reports that Gen. Foster was at Washington, N. C., hemmed in by the rebels. The steamer Sylvan Shore left Beaufort for Washington, N. C., on the 4th inst., and when a few miles below that place was fired upon by a rebel battery on shore, which resulted in the killing and wounding of several of the crew of the Sylvan Shore and her return to Beaufort.

AN UNLAWFUL ARREST.

The *World* speaking of the unlawful arrests recently made by order of the Washington tyranny, says:

The political Bourbons at Washington, who never forget anything and never learn anything, are at their old tricks. Four citizens were kidnapped on Tuesday in the city of Reading, Pa., and taken to a Government jail in Philadelphia. The vague charge against them is that they are "Knights of the Golden Circle." It is not said that they were in arms against the government or helping its enemies in any way, but simply that they belonged to an alledged secret society about which nobody knows anything definite. This is the first bitter fruit of the Connecticut election. John Van Buren, James T. Brady, Judge Daly, and their ex-Democratic loyal league associates, have been telling the country that it must stand by the administration at the polls and the administration would hereafter obey the laws and refrain from the unwise and arbitrary acts which called the opposition party into being. On the strength of these assurances the people of Connecticut, although overwhelmingly opposed to the past course of the administration, yet fearing that their position would be misunderstood if they elected Seymour, voted to strengthen the hands of our feeble rulers so that they would have no excuse for not conducting the war vigorously. But see what a return they get. On Monday they vote to sustain the Government and on Tuesday that same government shows by its conduct that it does not believe the people have any rights which it is bound to respect. These four men were kidnapped—stolen away as inhumanly and as wrongfully as any negro was ever torn from his house in Africa. No wonder the crowd swarmed and the jail was surrounded by the excited populace!

This is a matter which cannot be overlooked, especially as all the indications are that it will be followed up by other acts equally nefarious. If there is opposition to the enforcement of the conscription law the administration will have itself to blame for it.

THE WILLIAMSBURG AFFAIR.

The *Examiner* of Thursday has the follow concerning Gen. Wise's late dash into Williamsburg:

We get some particulars of the fight at Williamsburg, through a gentleman who participated in the affair.

On the night of the 10th, the Fifty-ninth Virginia regiment, Col. Tabb, was sent to the rear of Fort Magruder. At the break of day next morning, he dashed upon the cavalry camp at Whitaker's Mill. The attack was a splendid success. He destroyed the enemy's whole camp, commissary and hospital stores, and an immense amount of ammunition, besides killing a large number of horses. The enemy was also pretty severely punished. Five of them were killed, several wounded, nineteen taken prisoners, and some twenty or so of the sick paroled. After this splendid feat Col. Tabb made good his retreat without the loss of a man—only one officer and private wounded. Fort Magruder is immensely strengthened by new redoubts and rifle pits, and the enemy had at least 5,000 men to defend it, but, like Pope, they did not look well to their rear.

The enemy wreaked their vengeance on Williamsburg and shelled the town for over three hours. Though shot and shell fell in every direction, fortunately, none of our men were hurt, our only loss being one of the artillery horses killed.

Some of our forces are just out of Williamsburg, on the ridges commanding the city, on which we have stationed several batteries of artillery. Our troops are in splendid condition, and are anxiously awaiting the enemy to show his hand.

MORE IRON CLADS.—We learn from the New York *Tribune* of Wednesday last that all the contracts for iron-clads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for these will range from $300,000 to $400,000. They are to be finished and added to the Yankee Navy in about six months.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North and Europe.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 15.—Cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Kelly's Ford, twenty-five miles above here. No particulars received. The Richmond *Whig* has Northern dates to the 13th. Their accounts of the Charleston fight says, the fire which opened on the *Keokuk* of four or five hundred guns has never been equalled in history. While balls struck her every moment, her guns worked with vigor; but it soon became evident that she was not as impregnable as the other Monitors. She was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as wooden vessels. During thirty minutes one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots. She was perfectly riddled and sunk next morning. She had thirteen men seriously wounded and two mortally. The iron was not seriously damaged. The rebels mistook a scow which broke loose for the *"Devil."*

The Yankees sum up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnoissance, engage the rebel forts three hours, damaged Sumter pretty seriously, lost one vessel, and had the crowning proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet. Arrangements were being made to blow up the *Keokuk*. It is reported that further action for the present will be suspended. The *Herald* has a report that McClellan has tendered his resignation. In closing a speech in Parliament, Lord Russel said: Depend upon it, my Lords, if that war is to cease, it is far better it should cease with the conviction, both on the part of the North and South, that they can never live again happily as one community and one republic, and that the termination of hostillities can never be brought about by the advice, mediation or intervention of any of the European powers.

Additional European News.

RICHMOND, April 16.—In the British House of Commons on the 27th ult., a debate in relation to the *Alabama* took place. The Solicitor General said that the American Government had all along denied to Great Britain the rights of neutrals allowed by international law of which they themselves had been the strongest advocates. He asserted that the American Government was only entitled to ask this Government to carry out the law as it would do it if it was concerned itself, and to administer the law as English laws are always administered, not on suspicion but on evidence. [Cheers.]

Mr. Baring expressed regret at the speech of the Solicitor, which must be offensive to Americans. Mr. Bright expressed similar views and declared that the builders of the *Oreto* are now building other gunboats. Mr. Laird is also constructing formidable rams for the Confederates: Mr. Laird said that rifles were as deadly as vessels without guns. He had seen manifests at the Custom House of rifles shipped to Northern States by the celebrated firm of Barrings, Brown & Co., Liverpool. [Loud cheers.] He had been asked to build ships complete with guns for the Federal Government, and read letters to prove this amidst loud cheers. He was therefore astonished at the outcry in America. He would rather be handed down to posterity as a builder of a dozen *Alabamas* than as a man who cried up institutions of another country which have a reduced liberty to mockery. [Cheers.]

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 15.—In the Senate to-day the House bill explanatory of the act authorizing the President to accept and place in service regiments heretofore raised, was passed. Reports from the Committee of Conference on Exemption postponed until to-morrow.

In the House the bill to send newspapers to soldiers free of postage was deferred. The bill to refund to the State of Alabama the amount paid by her for steamer *Florida*, was passed. A large number of private claims and bills were passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Exemption Bill has been postponed to Friday. It differs but little from the old bill.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill to establish a Nitre and Mining Bureau. The exemption bill, as amended by the Committee of Conference, was rejected. A motion to reconsider was lost. The Act of the last session will accordingly remain in force. The Senate also passed House bill to liquidate claims due the State of Alabama for the steamer *Florida*. The Horse passed a bill to provide for the payment for horses lost or disabled in Confederate service. Nothing else of importance done.

From the West.

JACKSON, April 14.—There was a large fire last night above Vicksburg, supposed to be transports burning. Special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Murfreesboro', 8th, says that Wilder's brigade has returned with many horses. Sixty contrabands were shot, and several hung clothed in Yankee uniform. A dispatch dated Cario, 8th says the gunboat *Cincinnati* which was disabled in Steel's Bayou had arrived there.

From Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, April 15.—All quiet in the vicinity of Tullahoma. The Federal accounts of the battle of Franklin confirms the killing of Capt. Freeman, of Freeman's Battery. A gentleman just through from Louisville reports that in addition to Burnside's corps, a division from Franklin's corps is coming to reinforce Rosecrans.

The Georgia Legislature on Confederate Bonds.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 15.—The bill endorsing Confederate bonds, which had passed the House, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. Yeas 24; Nays 10.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 14.—All quiet. One transport, with troops, left the fleet this morning. Many tents and a dozen transport are still in sight.

Sale of Bonds.

RICHMOND, April 15.—At auction to-day, Confederate bonds of 100,000,000 loan brought 110 and interest; 15,000,000 loan 158¼ to 166¼.

The Blount's Creek Fight.

We are glad to be able to give a reliable account of the fight at Blount's Creek, from a letter received from an intelligent officer of the 47th Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He says:

"I have seen several statements purporting to give our operations in this section of the State, but they are all more or less incomplete and unreliable. Washington is completely surrounded and in a state of siege. The enemy, variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand, advanced from Newbern by the Blount's Creek road to the rescue of Washington. Our troops being strongly entrenched at the Creek quietly awaited their advance, and as the head of the Yankee column neared the narrow pass across the Creek our pickets gave them a deadly volley and retired. The enemy immediately advanced with ten pieces of artillery, and for two hours or more, nothing could be heard but the continuous roar of artillery. After which time they hastily retired back to Newbern, blocking the road at every mile or two to prevent our pursuit. Our loss consisted of one killed, from our regiment, and several others slightly wounded. The enemy's loss heavy; (as the citizens report ten wagon loads sent to the rear,) among whom was a Colonel killed."

EARLY WHEAT.—Mr. Jas. Henry brought us in several very fine stalks of wheat fully headed out. They look very fine, and were free from rust. The crop we learn, will be excellent, if we do not have too much rain.—*Columbus Republic, March 31st.*

WATCHES.—Watches are now manufactured at Columbus, Georgia. The business affords employment to quite a number of women.

AT LITTLE ROCK.—Gen. Sterling Price was at Little Rock, March 16th, and will soon take the field with Gen. Kirkman's army.

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